

and Pneumonia Salve at Whitesburg, Ky., consigned on or about April 10, 1937, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Phillips Products Co. from Watertown, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus and oil of pine incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the jar label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Croup and Pneumonia Salve Is recommended for the local treatment of irritation of the nasal passages \* \* \* and chest colds \* \* \* For chest colds wring a towel out in hot water and place on chest. This opens the pores to allow C. & P. Salve to penetrate deeply. \* \* \* will \* \* \* vaporize and enter \* \* \* chest and lungs, carrying its healing qualities to the seat of irritation and congestion. \* \* \* For sore throat massage thoroughly \* \* \* If irritation is deep rub in C. & P. Salve on chest. For croup apply C. & P. Salve to throat and chest for patient to breathe the healing vapors."

On September 25, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27886. Misbranding of Skoot. U. S. v. 66 Bottles and 42 Bottles of Skoot. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 39934, 39940. Samples Nos. 31543-C, 31547-C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On July 13, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 108 bottles of Skoot at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 30, June 10, and June 14, 1937, by the Skoot Co. from Hamilton, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, menthol, water, and a gum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the bottle and carton labels, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Beneficial in \* \* \* sore throat, headache, toothache, stiffness, soreness, and pains"; (carton) "For inflammation, congestion, soreness, swelling, aches, pains \* \* \* sore throat and tonsillitis \* \* \* Croup—rub child's chest, throat and back with Skoot. Headache— \* \* \* brings comfort. Toothache—moisten piece of cotton with Skoot and place around tooth. Also rub Skoot on face over affected part. Stiff neck \* \* \* apply Skoot where pain is felt. Rheumatic pain \* \* \* Lumbago pain—In severe cases \* \* \* Pleurisy pain—Apply Skoot where needed \* \* \* Sprains—Rub aching arms, shoulders, back and legs with Skoot. Aching feet \* \* \* swollen parts should have frequent applications."

On September 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27887. Misbranding of Cas-Tro-Ma. U. S. v. 213 Bottles of Cas-Tro-Ma. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 39954. Sample No. 31743-C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On July 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 213 bottles of Cas-Tro-Ma at Whitesburg, Ky., consigned on January 11, 1937, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dixie Medicine Co. from McMinnville, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, glycerin, sodium salicylate, and extracts of laxative plant drugs.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Cas-Tro-Ma \* \* \* Tonic \* \* \* for: \* \* \* biliousness or over-eating"; (carton) "Cas-Tro-Ma \* \* \* Tonic \* \* \* for! \* \* \*